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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.
Machinery Department,
4, Des Vaux Rd. Central,
Phone 27.

No. 18,791. 號七十九百七千八萬一第 日四十月七年午戊 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20TH, 1918. 二拜禮 號十二月八年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 50 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
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CAPE WHITE WINES.

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Photographic Goods of Every Description

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

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(1908)

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS	WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " " " " " "	12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " " " " " "
1.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "
1.45 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.45 " " " " " " " " " " " "
2.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "
3.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.

1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " " " "
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 " " " " " "
3.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
5.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
6.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

NIGHTS CARS on Week Days.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-table, but not
for special cars. can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season-
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or
Comproadors Order representing Bank
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. 1189

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 3 Through Express a.m.	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 5 Through Express p.m.	No. 6 Local p.m.	No. 7 Through Express p.m.	No. 8 Local p.m.	No. 9 Through Express p.m.	No. 10 Local p.m.
CANTON (Taishan)	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40	1.10	1.40
Shek Lipo	7.40	8.10	8.40	9.10	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50	1.20	1.50
Shum Chun	7.50	8.20	8.50	9.20	11.30	12.00	12.30	13.00	1.30	2.00
Shing Shui	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	11.40	12.10	12.40	13.10	1.40	2.10
Shatin	8.10	8.40	9.10	9.40	11.50	12.20	12.50	13.20	1.50	2.20
Tai Po Market	8.20	8.50	9.20	9.50	12.00	12.30	13.00	13.30	2.00	2.30
Tai Po	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	12.10	12.40	13.10	13.40	2.10	2.40
Shatin	8.40	9.10	9.40	10.10	12.20	12.50	13.20	13.50	2.20	2.50
Yamau	8.50	9.20	9.50	10.20	12.30	13.00	13.30	14.00	2.30	3.00
Yung Fong	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	2.40	3.10
Kowloon	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	12.50	13.20	13.50	14.20	2.50	3.20

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 3 Through Express a.m.	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 5 Through Express p.m.	No. 6 Local p.m.	No. 7 Through Express p.m.	No. 8 Local p.m.	No. 9 Through Express p.m.	No. 10 Local p.m.
Shek Lipo	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40
Shum Chun	6.40	7.10	7.40	8.10	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50
Shing Shui	6.50	7.20	7.50	8.20	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	13.00
Shatin	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40	13.10
Tai Po Market	7.10	7.40	8.10	8.40	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50	13.20
Tai Po	7.20	7.50	8.20	8.50	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	13.00	13.30
Shatin	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40	13.10	13.40
Yamau	7.40	8.10	8.40	9.10	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50	13.20	13.50
Yung Fong	7.50	8.20	8.50	9.20	11.30	12.00	12.30	13.00	13.30	14.00
Kowloon	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	11.40	12.10	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10

* Will stop at Tai Po and Shing Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice
being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this
table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Stations	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Fanning	8.00	8.30	2.50	Shataukok	7.10	10.15
Sustaukok	8.55	9.20	3.50	Fanning	8.05	11.10

(784)



MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

1A, A.B.C. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers,
Manufacturers of Contrado Condensers, Stone's Manganese, Bronze Castings,
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	250 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53 "	88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28 "	24 "	44 "

PATENT SLIP.—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

Two Floating Cranes of 80 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

Lifting Power	No. 1.	2,000 tons.	No. 2.	12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	480 feet.	580 feet.	580 feet.	580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	22 "	22 "	22 "	22 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	22 "	22 "	22 "	22 "

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoze).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	395 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	58 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28 "

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS.

are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt
execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

(506)

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Established 1813. Incorporated in Great Britain.

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FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY,

GUARANTEE AND LOSS OR PROFITS INSURANCE.

HONGKONG BRANCH JOHN DE B. LANCASTER,
Des Vaux Road, Central. Acting Local Manager.

Tel. 50, 200.

1346

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FOR the convenience of the travelling Public, a Special 1st Class Return Ticket
by Railway and the other by the Company's vessels will also be issued.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG

TUESDAY, 20TH AUGUST, 1918.

8 a.m. "HONAM" 8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "FATSHAN" 4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"

WEDNESDAY, 21ST AUGUST, 1918.

8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN" 8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN" 4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

THURSDAY, 22ND AUGUST, 1918.

8 a.m. "HONAM" 8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "FATSHAN" 4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—a. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
a. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 3 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
a. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).
a. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 2 p.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

1451

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA."

14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

S.S.	FROM HONGKONG	at Noon	Sept. 11th
"COLOMBIA"	---	---	Oct. 9th
"VENEZUELA"	---	---	Nov. 8th
"EQUADOR"	---	---	Nov. 8th

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric
Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms
(all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be
carried.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KAIEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN
PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
Telephone 141 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road.

89

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"EELUN"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the excep-
tion of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are
being landed and stored at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company, Limited,
Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optimal Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 23rd Aug. will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on 23rd Aug. at 10 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 27th
Aug., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
undersigned.

THORESEN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1918. (3223)

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE at THE OUTPOST.

A Comprehensive and Complete Record

of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

Is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY

PRESS

with which is incorporated

THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,

Subscription, paid in advance,

\$18 per annum. Postage

\$2 to any part of

the World.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWICK"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods
are being landed at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

WEBER PIANOS

Artistic in finish, and combine

perfection of touch with

unequalled quality of tone.

15% DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH.

MOUTRIE'S

SOLE AGENTS.

[28-3]

SLEEP IN COMFORT.

You'll never have your slumbers disturbed by uncomfortable pyamas if you choose our full cut and roomy Sleeping Suits.

Made of cool thin fabric that lets the air through, have short sleeves and legs and will not "drag" at any point.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK \$2.25 PER SUIT.

MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 39.

[103]

LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

EPICURES A REALLY DELIGHTFUL SMALL CIGAR

in Boxes 25 & 50

REINA MARIA EXCELLING IN RICH FLAVOUR AND FAULTLESS BURNING

in Boxes of 50 & 100

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

[1351]

BIG BEN



THE NO. 1 ALARM CLOCK

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

[2230]

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Booster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1230. Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 2325. Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong. Cable Address: "HINGWAH."

[2237]

THE CENSORSHIP A PROTEST.

[BY SIR ARTHUR QUILLER-ROACH.]

I. We who hold the present censorship of the Press to be wrong in principle and disastrous in practice, may take for parallel the recruiting middle of 1914; for the same mischief lies at the root of both.

When the war broke out, the country called Lord Kitchener to the War Office as our best military organizer. Neither nation nor Government yet foresaw that this was to be a struggle calling on the whole civil population. Lord Kitchener foresaw it, he was still a professional soldier, admirably acquainted with the Army machine, but by his professional knowledge tied to the Army—active and retired—for his helpers. He knew that he needed some hundreds of thousands of volunteers, and he did wonders in arranging to train them. But he did not know what the Government knew perfectly well—that there existed throughout the country a system of civilian government administered by faithful men who had given a great part of their lives to it; men whose acquaintance, through magisterial and committee work in a score of ways, reached every street and hamlet in the land; who understood their neighbourhood and their neighbours; who could collectively within a week have so organized the prevailing enthusiasm that every fit volunteer was enlisted, billeted, equipped, and until the military found themselves able to take him over. As it was, the Government ignored this elastic and working machinery, and the War Office having used up its fresh and intelligent officers, fell back on the "dug-out," armed him with indefinite power, and scattered him over the countryside, ignorant, cursing, elbowing, hectoring; a very good fellow, no doubt, at a spa or in a golf-house verandah, but in this business lacking once the humility to learn and the capacity to improve. As a result thousands of volunteers were turned back, disappointed, from recruiting offices unable to cope with them; while the accepted recruits often suffered hardships incredible: being fed like wild beasts, and bedded on the stones in sodden "civies," in towns where a telegram putting the Mayor in charge would have ensured good quarters, bedding, a generous meal well cooked, with plates, knives, forks, and an eager service of waiters and waitresses.

Apply this parallel, and you get the story of the censorship. Everyone knows that in war-time there must be a censorship of news, and, within right limits, a firm censorship. But it is a delegated power—delegated by the nation responsible for accepting this war and concerned in prosecuting it; and this means that the limits of that power should be clearly understood between those who delegate and those who exercise it. So, and not otherwise, can it operate justly, wisely, tactfully. The rough limit is that anything may be reported which does not give away information useful to the enemy. Now we do not deny that this is a delicate business; but we deny that, even in the matter of news, the retired military intelligence summoned to it had either the intelligence or the tact. It knew nothing of an editor's business of the fitting arrangement and presentation of news; while as for censoring opinion, it might just as well have been put to conduct an orchestra. It knew nothing, on the other hand, of free public opinion, which it hated with the hate, scorned with the scorn, and, above all, feared with the fear, of ignorance. It butted in with its fixed idea—"Stand aside, you people. This is our war, not yours. You have no right to any news but that which we choose to give you."

This attitude, by the way, has spread from one Government department to another. We are, after all, a nation of shopkeepers, with the qualities of our defects. Individualism has been, at any rate, a school for teaching men to know their own business. Farmers and butchers, for example, know about meat; nephews know about uncles, and so on, and one gets to wonder if the censor's trust in Goswami or a Caterpillar-Endowment, order, be indeed the last word of the bright young amateur.

III. But, to return to the censorship. We contend that has been wrong in principle and disastrous in practice. In practice it has been disastrous because our editors have been at once told too little and too much; told, under a privileged secrecy, things which their conscience warned them they ought as honest men and for the public good to disclose; and thus have been diverted from their true function of reporting genuine news to a false function of running campaigns, in the security that the essential fact is hidden from the reader.

The censorship, further, is wrong in principle, being worked by men who, apart from the incompetence I have mentioned, are seemingly untrained to civilian standards of morality in reporting matters of fact. The mere exigency of a line or two of manuscript is often enough not only to emasculate a document or a letter, but to falsify it. Such excision, if practised by a scholar in editing a manuscript, would be reckoned by fellow-scholars as little less than a sin against the Holy Ghost.

I speak here only of the censorship of news, of information about facts. Of the growing tendency to censor opinion I hardly see how an Englishman can trust himself to speak.

IV. But the practice is wrong mainly because the principle is wrong. The whole nation, not the censor's office, accepted this war, is intent on this war; is suffering and is ready to suffer, being resolved on victory. To whom has it ever issued a licence to hide the truth from it, over by a title? When, and by whom, and to what censor, has it ever surrendered its courage? Who is this that would put out Samson's eyes, with a purpose more fatuous than any Philistine's? "There is yet," wrote Milton, "the incredible loss and detriment that this plot of licensing puts us to. More than if some enemy at sea should stop up our havens and ports and creeks. It hinders and retards the importation of our richest merchandise, trade." This war is being fought by the nation, and should be fought by a clear-sighted nation.—Daily News.

BRITISH TRAPS FOR THE HUN READY TO MAKE IT HOT FOR HIM.

Mr. Philip Gibbs writes from British Headquarters on June 25th:—The senior officers of a British regiment went around the lines the other day. They asked one man what he thought would happen if the enemy attacked on his sector. The man thought for a moment, to measure things up in his mind, and then he said, in his driest way:—

"Well, sir, if he comes over here, we shall make things damned interesting for him."

The word "interesting" covers the deep and terrible meaning which that soldier had in mind when he thought of all the defensive preparations that had been made during the week to tangle up the enemy and put every bunker in his way and make death-traps into which his men would stumble when they were ordered forward in an assault all along the front.

THE MARGIN OF SECURITY.

The officers and men are full of confidence that the Germans will take the "knock," as they call it, when they try to smash through next time, and, however horrible it is to think of another series of battles having to be faced before the year is out, it is good to know that the soldiers have this belief in their defensive strength and that as every week passes it gives its greater margin of security. The British are not in a hurry for the enemy to begin.

This time of inactivity may seem very trying to people eager for war news, eager to know that another stage has passed bringing us toward peace.

The young lads who have come out to join the veterans have a pretty exciting time along the roads which the German gunners have registered, in the villages which get knocked about at odd hours by high-velocity shells, and in the trenches, where they have to be quick with their gas masks and handy with the machine-guns and steady when the barrage comes down before a night raid on outposts.

Minor operations, which do not make much show in the newspapers, are as important as any other kind of battle to them, and they are not out to make big history unless strictly necessary. When the time comes they will go through with it in the usual way that the British soldier has done through all the battles of this war, to the wonder of all men who see him in action.

So now life is normal on the front, with the usual amount of shell-fire knocking out a few men here and a few more there, on this sector, and providing a normal amount of work in field hospitals and casualty clearing stations, and demonstrating that there is a war on to the people who are not likely to forget it.

THE BUSINESS OF THE DAY PROCEEDS—a vast business, impossible to describe as one travels from base to front and along behind the lines for a hundred miles or more—with transport columns moving up with the usual supplies of rations for men and guns, with labour companies working on roads and digging new trenches, with battalions in rest training hard in the open fields and battalions in support putting new drafts through their paces, and all the activities of millions of men, doing a hundred thousand jobs which have only one purpose and meaning—to perfect every part of that highly complicated machine known as the army in the field.

Wherever one goes, the same old pictures meet one's eyes, so that, after four years of war or nearly, one's impressions are dulled by the familiarity of it all—gunners watering their horses, sentries guarding ammunition dumps, columns of troops on the roads, divisional bands practising in the farmyards of dilapidated villages, heavy guns crawling on caterpillars up long, straight roads between avenues of poplars and market squares, and men working like ants among ant heaps, which are trenches and gun positions in the chalky earth, where weeds grow richly and fresh-made pits show where the latest shells have fallen.

That is the general background of soldiers' lives, as I have described it in detail so often, and days go by and it never changes, though the men change, and new men come out to take the places of those who pass.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS.

The following is to be inserted at page 65 of the D.O. Book:—
Belts—77. On and from Monday, Aug. 20th, 1915, belts will be worn on all parades and Police duties by all ranks below the rank of Company-Sergeant-Major.

POLICE SCHOOL.
Mr. T. H. King, D.S.P., has forwarded the examination results for No. 6 Platoon. Same have been posted at Headquarters Office.

BUGLES AND DRUMMERS will attend at Headquarters Office and draw belts at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, August 21st.

Bandmen will draw belts, on Friday, August 23rd, at 6 p.m.

MOUNTED POLICE.
Inspector Gegg takes over the duties of Warning Officer during the absence on leave of Troop Sergeant 630 Arnold.

STRENGTH.
P.C. 708 Watlie resigns on leaving for Active Service.

August 19th, 1915.

THE LAWYER AND THE SOLDIER MAN. (OR THE TRIBUNAL THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS.)

(WITH APOLOGIES TO TWEEDELEDUM AND TWEEDELEER.)

Search lights were shining on the Sea
Shining with all their might:
They did their very best to make
The Harbour clear and bright,
And this was odd, because there were
No submarines in sight.

The moon was shining sulkily,
Because she thought the ray
Had got no business to be there
Turning night into day.
"This is very rude of it," she said,
"To stop the smugglers' play."

Hongkong was wet as wet could be,
Her men were dry as dry.
You could not see a Hun because
Of Huns we're rather shy;
No planes were flying overhead—
There were no planes to fly.

The Lawyer and the Soldier Man
Were talking close at hand;
They were like anything to see
The young men on the strand—
If they could all be sent away,
They said, "it would be grand."

If seven maids with seven mops
Beat them for half a year,
Do you suppose," the Lawyer said,
That those could make these clear?
"I doubt it," said the Soldier Man,
And shed a bitter tear.

"O, Youngsters, come and talk with us!"
The Lawyer did beseech.
A pleasant walk, a pleasant talk,
Along the briny beach;
We cannot do with more than four
To give an ear to each."

The unfit youngster looked at him,
But never a word he said.
The unfit youngster winked his eye
And shook his heavy head—
Sneering to say he did not choose,
To leave his cosy bed.

But four young conscripts hurried up
All eager for the treat:
Their coats were brushed, their faces washed,
Their shoes were clean and neat—
This was no odd, teenage, you know,
Powell's had shod their feet!

Four other conscripts followed them,
And yet another four;
And thick and fast they came at last
From office, bank and store—
All hepping out of bamboo chairs,
And lolling on the floor.

The Lawyer and the Soldier Man
Talked on, a week or so,
The while they rested on a bench
Conveniently low;
And all the little conscripts stood,
And waited in a row.

"The time has come," the Lawyer said,
"To talk of many things:
Of guns—and ships—and submarines—
Of cannon—flares—and Kings—
And why the war is boring now—
And whether Huns have wings."

"But, wait a bit," the Conscripts cried,
"Before we have our chat,
For some of us are out of breath,
And most of us are fat."
"No hurry!" said the Soldier Man,
They thanked him much for that.

"A line of red," the Soldier said,
"Is what we chiefly need;
Bullets and gun-powder besides
Are very good indeed—
Now if you're ready, Conscripts dear,
We can begin to feed."

"But not on us!" the Conscripts cried,
Turning a little blue.
"After such kindness that would be
A dismal thing to do."
"The light is fine," the Lawyer said,
"Don't you admire the view?"

"It was so kind of you to come
And you are very nice."
The Soldier Man said nothing but
"Enlist them in a trice;
I wish you were not quite so deaf,
I've had to ask you twice."

"It seems a shame," the Lawyer said,
"To play them such a trick,
After we've brought them out so far
And made them work so quick!"
The Soldier Man said nothing but
"The butter's spread too thick!"

"I weep for you," the Lawyer said,
"I deeply sympathise."
With sobs and tears he sorted out
Those of the largest size,
Holding his pocket-handkerchief
Before his streaming eyes.

"O, Conscripts!" said the Soldier Man,
"You've had a pleasant run!
Shall we be trotting home again?"
But answer came there none—
And this was scarcely odd, because
They'd listed every one.

THE DEPORTATION OF GERMANS FROM CHINA.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung states that the minute it is proved that 10,000 Germans are to be expelled from China and interned in Australia, the German Government will select 10,000 inhabitants of the French occupied districts and send them to Gaul until the Germans are sent back to China and compensated for their losses.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. AN OPIUM CASE.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of four tacks of opium in excess of the quantity permitted by the Government.
Mr. Wolfe remanded the case till to-day.

AN ASSAULT CASE.

A Chinese was charged, on remand, with assaulting another Chinese on a steamer in harbour.

Inspector Gordon stated that the complainant was still in hospital, but his condition was improving.
Mr. Wolfe remanded the case.

THEFT OF RUBBER TYRES.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing two rubber tyres from a private ricksha.

Inspector Gordon said that the ricksha was left in Shanghai Street by the owner, who went home to have his meal. The owner's brother happened to be passing at the time and noticed the defendant cutting off the tyres from the wheels. The tyre of one wheel had been hidden under some scrap-iron which was lying in a basket. When arrested, defendant claimed to be a marine hawk. When witness asked him if he had any money he replied "No." Defendant had only been in Hongkong two days.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to one month's hard labour.

ALLEGED THEFT OF ZINC.

A Chinese was charged with stealing six zinc covers from the military block-houses on the Kowloon Range; while another man was charged with receiving the property knowing it to be stolen.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the receiver of the goods.

Inspector Davitt stated that the first defendant engaged a junk and two coolies at the Kowloon Wharf and proceeded to Sai Wan, where he stole the zinc sheetings. Witness visited the junk, and, finding the stolen property, arrested the first defendant. Later on he arrested the master of the junk for receiving the stolen property.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case till to-day.

A PROPER SORT OF SNEAKING THIEF.

A returned banished was charged with stealing the axle of a trolley-wheel at Sam-sui-po.

Sergeant McTulloch stated that defendant had been seen loitering about the place for the last three days. The trolley was being used for the carriage of gravel from the hillside. Defendant was arrested at the Tai Wo Marine Station, and, when questioned, replied that the axle was given to him by a man at Mongkok to take to the stall. Defendant was banished on May 23rd last for ten years. He was the proper sort of "sneaking thief."

Defendant had nothing to say.
Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to one month's hard labour for the theft and a year's imprisonment and four hours' stocks for returning from banishment, the sentences to run consecutively.

ADVENTURES OF A MARRIED WOMAN.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged, on remand, with unlawfully detaining a married woman in Yaumati.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defence.

Inspector Brazil stated that the woman had run away from her husband. On July 5th, she was travelling with another woman when they were accosted by three men, who invited her to come to Hongkong. She accepted this invitation, and in Kowloon she met the accused, who persuaded her to live with him for several days. The woman was taken from place to place, until the police traced her to Yaumati.

Mr. Gardiner said that his defence was that the accused knew the woman to be his clansman's wife. When he saw her adrift in Hongkong he detained her and wrote to the brother of the woman's husband as to her whereabouts.

Inspector Brazil said that the prosecution could prove that the accused was bargaining with a woman in Yaumati for the woman for \$200, and had already received an advance fee of \$25.

The case was adjourned until Wednesday next.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

INSPECTOR HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE, SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.

GANG ROBBERY AT NIGHT.

Chau Fatt-wai indicted for committing, with others, a robbery in the New Territory on the night of July 10th.

The jury was composed of Messrs. James Toppin (foreman), J. B. Chapman, James Watson, M. A. da Silva, J. M. Ferles, A. W. Smith and John Carr.

The Crown Solicitor, who prosecuted, said that an unemployed seaman, named Koh Ah Woh, was disturbed on the night in question by hearing people moving about in his house. The robbers took possession of all they wanted, and, before they left, they tied up his hands and took him along with them a distance of 33 miles into Chinese territory, where they left him to find his way back home. The accused was arrested nine days later with some of the stolen property in his possession. At the Police Station he admitted joining in the robbery at the request of a friend, and later made a statement to the Magistrate to the same effect.

The complainant identified the clothing found in the accused's possession. He said that there were nine robbers, but he could not identify any of them.

His wife said that when the robbers entered the house she did not look at them because she had a presentiment that they would kidnap her baby.

A police constable, questioned by the accused, admitted that the bundle of clothes belonging to the complainant was being carried by another man, who handed it to the accused and then ran away.

The statement made by the accused in the Police Station was put in as evidence. At that time, the accused said that he joined in the robbery at the request of Ho Fook. He took the complainant's watch from the bed. He was later paid \$1 by Ho Fook for his trouble.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty. His Lordship recalled the complainant, who informed him that two of the robbers had revolvers, and three others had rifles.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to undergo five years' rigorous imprisonment, and, in addition, to receive 18 strokes with the birch.

THE JUDGE AND THE DETECTIVE.

Chow Yan was indicted for committing a robbery with violence from a money-changer's shop, No. 126, Queen's Road East, on the evening of June 20th.

The same jury was empanelled as in the previous case.

The Crown Solicitor, who prosecuted, said the accused was one of a number of Chinese who entered the money-changer's shop at 8 p.m. on June 20th. The gang, some of whom were armed, helped themselves to \$3,248.83, and then coolly walked away. The bystanders did not attempt to stop them because they were armed. The proprietor of the shop, who was seated outside, blew his whistle, but no constable appeared. The accused was arrested in Arsenal Street some days later, and denied taking part in the robbery. Before the Magistrate he complained of having been badly assaulted by the police.

Cheng Chang Kwan, son of the money-changer, said that as soon as the robbers entered one of them squeezed his neck and pushed him down. He ran into his house. Both he and his brother then chased the robbers, but witness stopped as soon as he heard the report of a firearm. He was quite certain of the identity of the accused, who had a very easy face to remember.

A folk deposed that when the alarm was given he ran to the front of the shop. The accused, who was standing at the entrance with a revolver in his hand, threatened to shoot him if he moved another step. Witness stood behind some soap boxes for over ten minutes and watched what was going on. From where he was he saw the accused directing operations—preventing people from coming in. At the same time the other three robbers collected the coin into small bags.

Another son of the money-changer stated when he chased the robbers the accused fired at him with a revolver. He was not hit, but he fell down on the road at once.

Mr. T. H. King, Deputy Superintendent of Police, said that at an identification parade the money-changer, Cheng Ching, identified the accused after much hesitation, but seven others had been unable to do so.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

"HERE WE ARE AGAIN." MAGISTRATE'S GREETING.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, a Chinese hawker was charged with hawking olives in Nathan Road, Kowloon, causing a nuisance by street cries.

Defendant, an old Chinese with a quaint, battered face, stood smiling in the dock, evidently recognising the Magistrate.

Mr. Wolfe recognised the man instantly, and greeted him with a smile, saying: "It's a case of here we are again!"

Inspector Gordon said he had given defendant several chances, but the man appeared to take no notice. On the day of his arrest he was crying out "olives" and "olives." Defendant had spent a night in the cell.

Mr. Wolfe (to defendant): You were charged once before with crying out your wares in the street.

Defendant smilingly replied "yes," but added: "On this occasion I went to visit a friend."

Inspector Gordon: He sometimes blows a trumpet in the streets. It is a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

Mr. Wolfe (to defendant): You remember the last time you told me a long story of your misfortunes?

Again the defendant smiled, and then looked surprised.

Mr. Wolfe: Did you take olives to your friend?

Defendant: Yes, 30 or 30 cents' worth. I did not cry out in the streets.

Mr. Wolfe: I understand you have got a musical instrument, with which you try to brighten the lives of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, but they do not seem to appreciate it. People do not want their lives brightened by your music. I wish to warn you: You will probably get into trouble. Fifty cents fine, or one day's imprisonment.

Defendant (cheerfully, and smiling): "No money." He was then led out of the dock to spend a day in the company of His Majesty's prison warders.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

LEAGUE—"A" DIVISION.
K.C.C. v. CLUB DE RECREIO.

In this match, played on the K.C.C. ground, the home team won by 62 games to 27. Scores:—

Green and Abraham beat Yvanovich and Pinna, 8-3; lost to Lopes and Lopes, 5-6; beat Marques and Yvanovich, 6-5.
Manley and Lindsell beat Yvanovich and Pinna, 7-4; beat Lopes and Lopes, 6-5; beat Marques and Yvanovich, 8-3.
Crook and Stapleton beat Yvanovich and Pinna, 7-4; beat Lopes and Lopes, 8-3; beat Marques and Yvanovich, 7-4.

LEAGUE—"B" DIVISION.
K.C.C. v. TAIKOO.

Taikoo scratched and conceded the points to K.C.C. "B."

Inspector Sim deposed that the accused complained that he was assaulted by a detective. Witness examined him, but found no marks on him to substantiate the complaint.

In a statement made at the Police Station the accused completely denied the charge, and said that the detective had assaulted him, and promised to release him if he would give information against the other robbers, of whom accused repeatedly denied all knowledge.

His Lordship called the detective into the box and informed him that he had no business whatever to question a prisoner after he had been arrested, whether he thought the prisoner was speaking the truth or not. It was quite impossible that the accused should have made up everything which he had said unless he had been questioned. His Lordship added that he would not allow Chinese customs and manners to be adopted here in order to have a man convicted. He warned the detective not to imagine that he would better himself in the Police Force by adopting such a course in the future.

His Lordship reminded the jury that unless they believed, beyond all reasonable doubt, that the accused was one of those who took part in the robbery, they should not convict him. He said that the man's statement could not be believed in its entirety, because, if he had been badly assaulted, it would have come to the knowledge of Inspector Sim. His Lordship also drew attention to the weak identification of the accused by the complainants.

The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

THE RECENT ROCK-SLIDE IN MORRISON HILL ROAD. CORONER'S INQUIRY.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, in his capacity as Coroner, held an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the deaths of four persons, who were killed on August 4th as a result of a rock-slide in Morrison Hill Road.

The following were the jury:—Messrs. A. Fethergill, U. Ramjahn and J. M. Xavier.

The Coroner stated that from one family alone three persons were killed—a mother, her son and her niece. The other woman who lost her life was an amah. The collapse was due to the heavy rains. The main point for the jury to consider was whether the deaths were the result of an accident or whether anybody was to blame.

Dr. H. MacFarlane said he held a post-mortem examination at the Victoria Mortuary on August 4th on the bodies of three Chinese females and one Chinese male. Three of the bodies were identified by Mr. J. Baker as that of his wife, aged 47; his son, aged 14; and his niece, aged 14. The cause of death of the first person was asphyxia; in the case of the girl, it was multiple injuries; in that of the boy it was fracture of the skull; and in that of the amah, also it was fracture of the skull.

Mr. A. F. Wright, the Building Authority, said he received a telephone message at 10 a.m. on August 14th from Inspector Sim that No. 14, 16, 18 and 20, Morrison Hill Road had collapsed. He went to the scene immediately, and was told that three or four people were buried underneath the debris. He found the Police and the Fire Brigade on the scene; also Mr. Sam's of his office. He found that the walls of the servants' quarters of Nos. 16 and 18 had been demolished. At the back of the building was a retaining wall, behind which Morrison Hill rose up. He found that a large mass of earth and boulders—one of which he estimated at from 60 to 80 tons and another at 130 tons—also several hundred tons of earth, had fallen from the east side of the hill. A scavenging drain between the houses and the hill was completely blocked up, while the servants' quarters of Nos. 14 and 20 were partly demolished. All the houses were blocked up with debris consisting of earth and stone from the hill-sides and portions of the buildings.

Later in the day, the first floor back wall of No. 16 fell down. The houses were two stories high and had two rooms each—a front room and a back room. The servants' quarters also consisted of two storeys. The back room of No. 13 was completely filled with debris; the back room of No. 16 was filled to a very large extent. On arrival, he saw the body of an amah, which had been recovered from the debris. The collapse was due to the continual heavy rains, which had loosened the earth and the boulders. The hill was roughly about 100 feet high and the boulders must have come down from a distance of 80 feet. The buildings were erected in 1896 and were reasonably well built. They would not have collapsed except for what had occurred. There was nothing to indicate that the hill-side would come down; it was covered with a dense undergrowth. He would not even call the hill dangerous. He was not aware that any previous collapse had occurred at Morrison Hill Road except for a small landslide, which descended on another row of houses in Wanchai Road. There were one or two minor land-slides as well.

In June, 1916, when a land-slide took place in Wanchai Road, portion of a servants' quarters was demolished. On the present occasion they did everything possible to discover the bodies, which were eventually recovered at 5 a.m.

The Foreman: These houses were built in 1896. I should like to ask whether that hill-side is much steeper now than then. One of my jurors wishes to know whether those houses were built with blue bricks, and whether they were strong enough?

Mr. Wright: They were all built of blue bricks and were certainly strong. I am satisfied that the bricks used were of a superior quality. I might mention that blue bricks are not allowed now for the construction of houses except in the case of upper storeys.

The Foreman: Mr. Wright said there were minor land-slides between the year the houses were built and 1916, I should like to know of any other.

The Coroner: He mentioned them just now.

Mr. Wright: I do not know of any other collapse. I was not here then. I have no previous knowledge of any except those I mentioned.

The Coroner: He mentioned them just now.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

COMPANY REPORTS.

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.

The report of the General Managers (Messrs. Dodwell & Co.), for presentation to the shareholders at the 22nd ordinary annual meeting on August 28th, states:—The balance at the credit of Profit and Loss Account, including \$4,923.25 brought forward from last year, is \$22,351.69, which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 15 per cent. on Ordinary Shares.....	\$ 3,940.00
To pay a further dividend of 10 per cent. on Ordinary Shares.....	3,960.00
To pay \$39.60 per Share on 100 Founders' Shares.....	3,960.00
To pay a Bonus of 10 per cent. on Ordinary Shares.....	3,960.00
To pay a Bonus of \$39.60 per Share on 100 Founders' Shares.....	3,960.00
To carry forward to New Account.....	10,601.69
	\$22,351.69

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The Directors' report for the year ending 31st December, 1917, states:—

New Business.—Applications considered during the year amounted to Taels 3,020,631 (\$4,194,844.88), £846,331 (\$4,125,190.81) and Roubles 900,456 inclusive of applications for Taels 132,470 (\$167,100.31) and £8,800 (\$43,769.59) under consideration at the beginning of the year.

Policies were issued for Taels 2,639,646 (\$3,603,011.76), £360,637 (\$3,577,219.55) and Roubles 830,456 and applications for Taels 188,900 (\$260,248.13), £37,611 (\$229,975.48) and Roubles 32,000 were declined. The remainder were postponed or in course of consideration as at 31st December, 1917.

The total Insurance in Force on 31st December, 1917, amounted to Taels 14,638,061 (\$20,930,994.81), £2,546,229 (\$16,845,978.01) and Roubles 929,908 of which policies to the amount of Taels 399,811 (\$545,140.48) and £29,480 (\$231,298.40) were re-insured.

Income.—The Income for the year amounted to Taels 4,115,647.29 (\$1,544,148.50), £206,092.847 (\$1,319,210.21) and Roubles 397,561.32.

Assets.—The Total Assets now amount to Taels 4,718,968.90 (\$3,700,995.02), £749,970.398 (\$4,778,774.13) and Roubles 463,343.67.

Payments on Policies.—The total amount paid to policy-holders and beneficiaries during the year amounted to Taels 981,862.02 (\$1,335,450.31) and £120,841.729 (\$771,186.14).

War Loans.—On the 31st December, 1917, the sum of £169,825.620 (\$1,082,290.46) stood invested in the War Loans of the Allies, and this figure has since been increased to £203,051.018 (\$1,308,308.92).

The Foreman: The question is whether those boulders were situated on Crown Land or private property?

Mr. Wright: The boulders came from Crown Land.

The Coroner: I take it that the earth did, too?—Witness: Yes.

In reply to a further question, Mr. Wright said it was difficult even for an expert to say whether the hill was safe or not. It was covered with dense undergrowth, hiding any defects.

Mr. J. Baker, of the China Sugar Refinery, said he was living on the top-floor of No. 18, Morrison Hill Road on August 4th. He was away at work on the day in question, when his daughter came to him and informed him that his wife and two children were missing as a result of a house collapse. He immediately proceeded to the place, but could not find them. He later heard that they were buried underneath the debris. The house was filled with debris and the walls were all demolished. His wife, his son and a niece were killed.

The Coroner: On behalf of both the jury and myself I wish to express our sincere sympathy with you, Mr. Baker.

Mr. Baker: Thank you, sir.

Mr. J. Eldridge, Building Overseer, said he was present when the bodies were found. They worked the whole night clearing away the debris.

The hearing was adjourned till this afternoon in order that the Coroner and jury might visit the locus in quo.

LANE, CRAWFORD

AND COMPANY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS EVERYTHING FOR TENNIS.

BRITISH MADE

TENNIS RACKETS

INCLUDING

SPALDING'S THE AYRES' "GOLD MEDAL" "S.E.G." "SLOTTED THROAT"

BRITISH MADE

STAMPED 1918 TENNIS BALLS STAMPED 1918

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CEMENT AND GRASS COURTS.

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TENNIS NETS, POSTS AND COURT MARKERS.

RACKET COVERS, PRESSES, SCORING BOOKS.

GUT PRESERVER. LAWN MOWERS CENTRE GUIDES.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND COLLEGES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Foundry Facings that Stay Put

THE UNITED STATES GRAPHITE CO.

is now represented in China with a complete line of lubricating graphites, boiler graphites, greases, foundry facings and automobile lubricants.

MEXICAN PLUMBAGO FOUNDRY FACINGS

Ground and prepared from selected ore. Work well under hand tool or brush. These facings peel castings perfectly because they stand the heat and will not run or wash before the metal. "They stay put." Several grades in stock suitable for all classes of work.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Hotel Mansions,

HONGKONG.

Missions Building,

CANTON.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL SHIPMENT

JUST RECEIVED OF GENTLEMEN'S

HIGH-CLASS

RAINCOAT MATERIALS.

WELL-CUT, COMFORTABLE COATS

IN MANY SMART STYLES FROM

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INSPECTION INVITED.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 33, DES VOUX ROAD, WHEAT, HONGKONG

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
ELECTION.TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
OF THE COLONY OF
HONGKONG.

GENTLEMEN,
It is my intention to stand for the
vacancy on the Legislative Council to
represent the Justices of the Peace
during the two months' absence of the
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.,
Mr. Andrew Forbes has proposed and
Mr. Evan Ormiston has seconded my
nomination.

If I am elected, I will do the best I
can in the interests of the Colony—the
Commercial Community of which I
have been associated with for the past
twenty years.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. LOWE.

Hongkong, August 19th, 1918. [2334]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an
INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$150 per
Share will be paid on the 21st October next
to all Shareholders on the Register of
Shareholders as at 31st September, 1918.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1918. [2332]

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE current in
SHANGHAI, up to and for the
sum of \$500,000 current in Shanghai,
will be received by the TREASURY CHEST
OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT,
until 11.30 A.M. on the 31st August, 1918.
The amount accepted is to be placed by the
tenderer to the credit of an account with
the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available
on the 31st August, 1918.

Persons tendering to state
the amount of Dollars current in Shang-
hai per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the
London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury,
London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed
covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST
OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT,
and enclosed TENDERS FOR GOVERN-
MENT BILLS, ETC.

The right to accept or reject any or all of the
tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on
application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby
notified that, having regard to the provisions of
the Act 23 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George
III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender
is subject to the express condition that no
Member of the British House of Commons
shall be admitted to any share or part in or to
any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby
made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to
Contracts entered into by any incorporated
Company in its corporate capacity and made
for the general benefit of the Company."

Any further information can be obtained by
personal application to the TREASURY
CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt. Col.,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.,
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 20th August, 1918. [2333]

WANTED AT THE PEAK.

NURSE for child 3 years old, European
preferred.
Mrs. R. SUTHERLAND,
129, The Peak. [2324]

WANTED.

NURSE WANTED. European preferred.
Apply—
Mrs. A. R. LOWE,
65, The Peak. [2316]

G. R.
NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that in
accordance with Regulations published
under Government Notification No. 102 of
31st May, 1918, commencing from 1st
September, 1918, all PRIVATE CHAIRS
have to be LICENSED at an Annual
Licence fee of \$2, payable in advance.
Chair bearers have to be licensed at a
fee of 30 cents each yearly.

P. F. J. WODEHOUSE,
Captain Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, 19th August, 1918. [2322]

SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING
CO., LTD.

WE have been requested by the above
Company to announce that new
shares will be issued, without payment, in
the proportion of THREE new shares for
every FIVE old shares.
Holders of "Bearer" warrants should
deposit their holdings with their Bankers,
who will endorse the warrants as "Ex Rights"
and issue receipts which will enable holders
to claim the new shares.
For HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1918. [2323]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

A GODOWN, Central District.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
[2331]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Also in Canton House, No. 31, Shamoen,
British Concession.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
2000

TO LET.

COMMERCIAL and Centrally Situated
NEW OFFICES, with lift, in the old
Mercantile Bank Building, corner of Queen's
Road Central and Lee House Street.
Also in Canton House, No. 31, Shamoen,
British Concession.
For rent and further particulars apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
84, Des Voeux Road.
[2317]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoen, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
[23]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic, desiring to leave the Colony should
apply in person at the Customs House
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.
and 1 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days
are required to Register themselves under
the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS
ORDINANCE 1918.
Forms of Registration giving the particu-
lars required may be obtained at the
G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine
not exceeding \$50.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

JUNKET!

Cannot be excelled with tinned
or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE!

COTTAGE CHEESE!

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM!

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on
application.

1528

PLANTING PARRO SEEDTAPE is
easy. You do not have to replant or
transplant, because the seeds germinate and
are the correct distance apart.

GRACA & CO.

No. 10, WARDMAN STREET,
HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 623. 1846

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 123, Des Voeux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833.

1837

THE BANK OF CHINA.

NOTICE.

ORIGINALLY when the BANK OF
CHINA called for Subscriptions
towards the FOURTH YEAR DOMESTIC
LOAN, Blank Forms of Receipt were sent
throughout the Country for the sake of
convenience. When payments for Bonds
were made the Receipts had to be stamped
in two places with the Bank Special Receipt
Stamp and the Signature of the Bank Agent
also affixed to the Receipt. After the sub-
scription was closed it was found that certain
blank Receipts marked "Yank" (23) which
had been given to the BANK OF CHINA,
Kowloon Agency, had not been returned,
the Agent explaining that they had been
lost in local disturbances. We considered
that as these Receipts bore no Signature
nor Stamp they were no proof of payment
and therefore we did not concern ourselves
with them. Recently, after several years, it
has been discovered that these Blank Forms
have been sent to Peking, particulars of
money filled in and presented to the Head
Office of the Bank in application for
Bonds.

We have already notified Merchants that
these Receipts had been LOST owing to
local disturbances and we now again
publish the facts in the Press for the
information and as a warning to the
Public.

BANK OF CHINA.
Canton, 12th August, 1918. [2315]

INTIMATION

REXONA.

THE RAPID HEALER.

COOLING. SOOTHING.

HEALING ANTISEPTIC

OINTMENT.

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR ALL

ERUPTIONS AND IRRITATIONS

OF THE SKIN.

USEFUL FOR ECZEMA, STINGS OF

INSECTS AND ALL KINDS OF

INFLAMMATION.

Sold in tins 75 cts. & \$1.25.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TEL. 18.

BIRTH.

MANNING.—At the Peak Hospital, on
19th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. WARNER
MANNING, a son. [2331]

MARRIAGE.

REMEDIOS RIBEIRO.—At the Church of
the Sacred Heart, Yokohama, by the
Rev. Father E. Pettier, on July 15th,
1918, MELCHIADES E. DOS REMEDIOS, of
No. 3, Barchet Road, Shanghai, to
Miss MARIA LOUDES VIEIRA RIBEIRO,
second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F.
C. V. Ribeiro, of No. 203, Bluff,
Yokohama. No Cards. [2330]

DEATH.

LYSAUGHT.—At the French Convent Hos-
pital, Hongkong, on August 17th,
JOHN JOSEPH LYSAUGHT, aged 42
years. [2328]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. J. J. Lyssaught and family beg to
tender their heartfelt thanks to their
friends and relatives for the sympathy
shown them in their recent bereavement.
[2325]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUEX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 20th August, 1918

THE BRITISH MERCANTILE
MARINE AFTER THE WAR

THAT "shipping is the life-blood of the
Colony" is as true to-day as it was
when the words were used by one of the
Governors of the Colony many years
ago. Small wonder then that all who
live here are intensely interested in
everything which relates to the British
mercantile marine. Even those of us
who are not directly connected with
shipping realise our dependence upon it
for the things which make life worth
living. We understand what the people
of the Empire and the Allied Nations
owe to the British Navy and Mercantile
Marine for their work since August,
1914. However much historians may dis-
agree about the various phases of the
Great War, in the final analysis all of
them will admit that of the material
forces which shattered the grandiose
ambitions of the Germans, and, in the
end, gave victory to the Allies, the
most important was the maritime suprema-
cy of the British. In a recent speech
Mr. Lloyd George, in one of his arrest-
ing phrases, called the British mercantile

marine "the windpipe of the Allied
Armies." "Cut that," he said, "and the
forces of the Alliance would cease to
breathe." Our enemies drove that fact
home to us by their great gamble on sub-
marine. The claim, however, was
equally true of our Empire in the days
of peace, and will remain so as long as
the Empire exists.

The war on shipping has not achieved
the enemy's object, but it has sadly
crippled the ocean trade of the world.
Great Britain has suffered the heaviest
losses, for the enemy naturally singled
out our mercantile marine from the com-
mencement of hostilities in the hope of
bringing about our downfall. He realis-
ed, perhaps more clearly than we did,
all that our merchant ships meant to us,
and he risked everything in the
effort to destroy them. Great as was
the desire of the Germans to become
ocean carriers, they never approached in
tonnage the British mercantile marine,
which carried at least one half the sea-
borne trade of the world. What the
relative tonnage of the different nations
will be in the days of peace is, of
course, impossible to foretell. In 1913
over two million tons gross were built,
but the capacity of our yards is much
greater now than then. The two next
most important shipbuilding nations
to-day are the United States and Japan.

The mercantile marine of the latter
country is, of course, very much in evi-
dence in the Far East, but it is not so
extensive as some people imagine. It
does not exceed three million tons.
Like the steel industry of Japan it
owes a great deal to the assistance of
the State. It is said that this year the
chief shipbuilding yards of Japan, forty-
eight in number, will turn out about one
hundred merchant ships, of a tonnage
aggregating more than three-quarters of
a million. If they succeed, it will be a
big increase over the quarter of a million
tons constructed in 1916, and competent
critics doubt whether more than half-a-
million tons will be completed. A new
Subsidies Act of 1916 gave bounties up
to 25 yen per ton of gross measurement
in respect to ships of more than 1,000
tons, with an additional bounty of five
yen per indicated horse-power upon the
propelling machinery. The idea was to
encourage larger and faster ships, but
recently, owing to the abnormal profits
earned, payment of subsidies has been
suspended. One Japanese shipping
company, it may be mentioned, made a
profit of over sixty per cent. on its
capital of more than three million pounds
sterling, after setting aside another
twelve per cent. for insurance, repairs,
and depreciation. It is certain, how-
ever, that, despite cheap labour, the
difficulties of obtaining raw material,
the shortage of plant, and other factors
will cause ships built in Japan under
normal conditions to be more expensive,
ton for ton, than those built in Great
Britain.

We all of us appreciate the paramount
importance of shipbuilding and ship-
ping during this struggle, but are we
equally alive to the necessity for main-
taining our maritime supremacy when
the war is ended? All the schemes for
the development of the latent resources
of our Empire in the days of reconstruc-
tion are dependent upon this. Happily
there is no need for pessimism; we still
possess all the essential elements of
success. With all due respect and
admiration for other nations, we can
claim that our shipowners, engineers,
naval architects and workmen have had
greater experience of ship construction
than those of any other country. When
peace is restored we shall be in a better
position relatively than in 1914 so far as
the supplies of material are concerned.
The output of steel, for example, will be
larger. Great Britain has been convert-
ed, by the insolent challenge of the Ger-
mans, into a great workshop with
shipyards and engineering works mag-
nificently equipped. And behind all these
material improvements is the new-born
desire of the people of the Empire to do
something for that Empire which will
always be a guarantee of freedom. Once
they realise that our shipbuilding and
shipping trades will need close attention
after the war they will agree to almost
any plans which the State may devise for
assisting them.

The demand for ocean steamers is
likely to exceed the supply. The lesson
taught us is that steps must be taken to
develop the natural resources of the
tropics and other parts of the world
scientifically. Commerce will receive an

enormous impetus as soon as the war is
over and it will be much better organised.
Great changes will take place on the
Pacific, which will carry steamers in
size and numbers equal to the
Atlantic at no very distant date.
Hongkong will, of course, benefit im-
mensely, for nothing but utter lethargy
can prevent it from remaining the great
distributing centre of South China.
Despite the fact that both Japan and
America are more favourably situated,
geographically, than Great Britain for
the Pacific trade, the Red Ensign may be
trusted to maintain its ascendancy, for
the war has demonstrated that the old
spirit still animates the mercantile
marine.

Sir Paul and Lady Chater and Sir
Haviland de Saumarez have left the
Colony for the North.

The only case of communicable disease
reported in the Colony on Saturday was
one of enteric fever.

A Consular report refers to the incessant
theft of elephants in Siam, and
Punch informs us that natives with bulgy
pockets are being carefully searched.

His Honour the Commissioner of Wei-
hai-wei has appointed Fleet Surgeon J.
R. Muir, M.B., B.S., to be a Medical
Officer of Health for the Island of Liu-
kung.

Colonel E. J. Cooper, C.B., M.V.O.,
D.S.O., who has just gone on retired pay
under the age rules, was with the bat-
talion of the Fusiliers which took part in
the Tibet Expedition, 1903-04.

The engagement is announced of Lord
Marshall, only son and heir of Lord
Romney, to Miss Marie Keppel, elder
daughter of Sir Colin Keppel, and grand-
daughter of the late Admiral Sir Henry
Keppel.

A marriage has been arranged, between
Lieut. Hubert Thomas Booker, R.E., late
of McJillones, Chile, younger son of
Eustace Booker, of Chicago, and Winifred
Mary, elder daughter of E. Guy Hillier,
C.M.G., of the Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank, Peking.

At the age of six the death has occurred
at Bath of Col. C. W. Carrington,
R.M.L.I., who served at the Battle of
Balaclava and the siege and fall of
Sébastopol. He was subsequently in the
China fighting 1858-60, and was present
at the storming of Canton, the attack on
the forts at the Peiho, and the storming
and capture of North Taku fort, where
he was severely wounded.

Messrs. C. G. Alabaster, H. W. Bird,
E. B. L. Bowley, F. C. Jenkin, A. O.
Lang, and A. R. Lowe are men-
tioned as likely candidates for the
vacancy that will occur in the repre-
sentation of the Justices of the Peace
on the Legislative Council during the two
months' absence of the Hon. Mr. H. E.
Pollock, K.C. It is understood, however,
that nothing final has been decided yet.

Mr. J. G. D. Campbell has been selected
as the prospective Unionist candidate at
the next election of the Kingston Divi-
sion of Surrey. Mr. Campbell will be
remembered as a resident in Siam for
some three years, and is the author of
"Siam in the Twentieth Century." He
is a cousin of the late Mr. J. D. Camp-
bell, C.M.G., who was London Secretary
of the Chinese Maritime Customs for
many years up to the time of his death.

Colonel and Temporary Brigadier-Gen-
eral Skipton H. Climo, C.B., D.S.O.,
Indian Army, who has just been promoted
major-general, took part in the China
War, 1900, including the advance to the
relief of Peking, the actions at Peitsang
and Yangtun and other affairs (men-
tioned in despatches, medal with clasp),
shared in the Tibet Expedition, 1903-4
(medal with clasp), and operations
against the Mohmands. In the present
war he has been mentioned several times
in despatches in connection with cam-
paigning in the East, and awarded the
C.B.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been
received by the American Consulate-
General, Hongkong, from the Manila
Observatory:—

12 noon, August 18th.
Cyclone or typhoon "E" of Northern
Luzon, more than 300 miles distant,
direction unknown.

August 18th, 1 p.m.
Cyclone or typhoon N.E. of Luzon,
moving N. or N.E.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SIR CHARLES ELIOT'S NEW
APPOINTMENT.

PEKING, August 18th.
Sir Charles Eliot has been appointed
British High Commissioner in Siberia
with diplomatic rank. He departs on
Monday.

[Sir Charles Eliot, before becoming the
Principal of Hongkong University, spent
some sixteen years in the Diplomatic Ser-
vice. He was Third Secretary to the Em-
bassy at Petrograd from 1888-92; and at
Constantinople from 1893-98; Charge d'
Affaires in Morocco from 1892-93, in Bulgaria
in 1895; and in Serbia in 1897; Secretary
to the British Embassy at Washington in
1898; British High Commissioner in Samoa
in 1899; and H.M.'s Commissioner and
Commander-in-Chief for the British East
Africa Protectorate, Agent and Consul-
General at Zanzibar from 1900 to 1904.]

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI

SAN PO."]

NEWS FROM PEKING.

PEKING, August 19th.

The foreign banks have protested to
the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs
against the Gold Standard loan from
Japan.

Chihli militarists have demanded that
the Central Government shall discuss
peace terms.

Lung Chai-kwong has offered \$100,000
to his troops to maintain King Chow.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI

SAN PO."]

CANTON, August 19th.

SWALLOW REPORTS.

Commander Chan Kwing-ming has re-
ported that the Canton forces in Fukien
occupied the Lung Ngam city on the 11th
inst. Tai Pu, which was captured by
Canton forces, is now being attacked by
Fukien troops. A Canton leader, Tsai
Lin-sing, has been killed in action.
Fighting continues.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A body of troops has been sent to
protect the Parliament. Several military
officers have been sent to Kwangsi to
obtain recruits to replace those soldiers
who were killed in action.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC SUSPENDED.

Several parts of the Canton-Kowloon
Railway have been damaged by the floods,
and traffic is suspended.

The Canton-Samsui Railway traffic is
also suspended. Trains are only able to
reach Fatsan, as all the stations beyond
are flooded.

LUNG'S LEADERS.

It is reported that Li Kar-pan, Lung's
Chief Commander, is at present in
Maeno.

Several other leaders have been sent
into the interior.

SMALL FIRES IN THE CITY.

MATCHED DESTROYED.

The matched occupied by the gardener
of the Hongkong Club Gardens, at
North Point was burnt to the ground
yesterday evening. The Fire Brigade
was telephoned for, and the fire was
quickly got under. The damage caused
was insignificant. The cause of the fire
is not known.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

A great alarm was raised at Holland
Street, West Point, early yesterday
morning, when the news spread that a
fire was in progress in one of the godowns
there. The Fire Brigade and the Police
turned up in time to see six barrels
almost burnt out near the roadside. The
services of the Brigade were not needed.

INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA.

In the House of Commons on June 20th,
Mr. Outwaite asked the Foreign Sec-
retary whether Japanese intervention in
Siberia had been sought by any persons
in Russia who could claim to represent
the public sentiment of that country.
Mr. Balfour replied that intervention
in Siberia by the Allies, including, of
course, Japan, had been sought by many
persons in Russia, all of them claiming,
in varying measure, that they represent
the public sentiments of that country. It
was, perhaps, unnecessary to add that
those who recommended the opposite
course made the same claim.

THE WAR.

ALLIES CLOSING AROUND ROYE.

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS DIMINISHING.

GERMANS SEIZE KRONSTADT.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN JAPAN.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ALLIES CLOSING IN ON ROYE.

London, August 18th.
10.10 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states: Severe patrol fighting between Chaulnes and Roye occurred during the past twenty-four hours.

The Allies are gradually closing in on Roye, and the French are within a few hundred yards of the railway station south of the town.

The Germans have not made heavy counter-attacks since Thursday and their heavy artillery firing has diminished, suggesting that they are withdrawing their heavy guns.

The enemy attempt to drive out the Canadians from Danvers was made by five battalions.

Local guerrilla fighting continues north of the Aisne.

Our patrols are steadily advancing in the region of Hazebrouck.

The enemy is very vigilant with considerable artillery activity at present, but it is not certain if this is merely a diversion.

BRITISH CAPTURE OULSTERSTEEN. The British this morning attacked the Fourth Saxon Division holding Oulstersteen and captured the village, also the ridge.

MILITARY MEDAL CONFERRED UPON BRITISH LEADER.

President Poincaré visited Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and conferred upon him the Military Medal.

"THE EXPERT" IN RETREAT.

Amsterdam, August 18th. The Berliner Tageblatt's Munich Correspondent states that the Crown Prince Rupprecht has arrived at Munich from the front for a short stay.

The foregoing announcement may be significant in view of the fact that Prince Rupprecht's Command was recently cut down when his Armies on the Somme front were transferred to the new group commanded by von Boehn, described in Paris as "an expert in retreat."

EARLIER CABLES.

POSITIONS IMPROVED.

London, August 18th.
12.20 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We slightly improved our positions southward of Bucquoy and drove off raiders in this neighbourhood.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

LIVELY ARTILLERY FIRING.

Paris, August 18th.

A communiqué states:—There was lively artillery firing on the Aisne, also between the Oise and the Aisne.

Enemy raids in Champagne completely failed.

Lieut. Fonck brought down three aeroplanes on the 14th inst., making his sixtieth.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

ENEMY'S DEFENCE GRADUALLY COLLAPSING.

Paris, August 18th.

Under continued methodical pressure the French and British forces between the Somme and the Oise, the enemy's defence of his vitally important battle line centres is gradually collapsing, and the progress made yesterday is regarded as making it imperative for the Germans to effect a quick retreat to escape disaster.

Chaulnes and Roye are outflanked in the north and the south, while the Germans' last hopes of being able to cling to Lassigny have been shattered by the capture of Canny-sur-Matz and the further progress made by General Humbert's troops on the northern slopes of the all-important Lassigny ridge.

The success of the French troops in the Aisne region gives them views over the vast area south and east of Noyon.

More than 1,000 prisoners were taken by the Allied troops in the fighting north and south of the Aisne during the past 24 hours.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH CAPTURE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

Paris, August 18th.

A communiqué states:—We continued to make progress in the fighting north and south of the Aisne.

We captured the strongly-held Caesar's Camp, and trenches west of Roye and pushed our lines south of the Aisne to the vicinity of Beauverges.

Over 1,000 prisoners, numerous machine-guns and much material were captured north and south of the Aisne since yesterday.

Further south we captured Canny-sur-Matz.

A strong enemy counter-attack on Carnoy Farm was repulsed.

North of the Aisne in the region of Autrechies we captured enemy positions on a front of five kilometres to a depth of 1,500 metres, taking 240 prisoners.

Twelve German aeroplanes were felled yesterday.

AMERICANS CAPTURE VILLAGE.

London, August 18th.
11.00 a.m.

An American communiqué issued yesterday stated: In the Vosges we captured the village of Frapelle.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACK COMPLETELY FAILS.

London, August 18th.
3.30 p.m.

An Italian official report states: A strong enemy encircling attack in an attempt to retake the island to the south-west of Grave-di-Papadopoli failed, with heavy enemy losses.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOSTILE AERODROMES ATTACKED.

London, August 17th.

The Air Ministry reports: Last night our squadrons attacked four hostile aerodromes and two railway junctions.

The visibility was poor and the observation of the results was difficult.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS SUNK.

London, August 18th.

The Admiralty announces: Two British destroyers struck mines and were sunk on August 16th.

Twenty-six men are missing. It is presumed they were killed by the explosion or drowned. One man died as a result of his injuries.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STRIKE OF VEHICLE WORKERS.

London, August 18th.

A mass meeting of tram and bus strikers held in London this evening passed a resolution calling out all members of the Vehicle Workers' Union both in London and the provinces to-morrow.

AUSTRIA AND BRITISH RECOGNITION OF CZECHS.

Amsterdam, August 18th.

A Vienna official report repudiates the British recognition of the Czech-Slovaks, and declares that despite it members of the Czech-Slovak Army will be regarded and treated as traitors.

DUTCH EAST INDIES TRADE WITH AMERICA.

The Hague, August 18th.

A telegram from Washington records an arrangement whereby trade between the United States and the Dutch East Indies will be fostered, particularly in sugar, of which the American War Board will take 2,000,000 tons of the 1918 crop.

It is understood that 40 Dutch steamers at present idle at Dutch East Indies ports will be utilised for the transport of the sugar, also tobacco, rubber, copra, coffee, tin, and quinine, to America.

IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

London, August 18th.

The Press Bureau announced: During the past two and a half months the Imperial War Cabinet has been in continuous session, when every aspect of the policy affecting the conduct of the war and the question of peace have been examined by the Prime Ministers of the Empire and other members representative of all its parts.

These meetings have proved of such value that the Imperial War Cabinet thought it essential that certain modifications should be effected in existing channels of communication as to make consultation between the various Governments of the Empire regarding the Imperial policy as continuous and intimate as possible. Therefore, it was decided for the future that the Prime Ministers of the Dominions as members of the Imperial War Cabinet have the right to communicate on matters of Cabinet importance direct with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom whenever they see fit. Also it was decided that each Dominion should have the right to nominate a visiting or resident Minister in London to be a member of the Imperial War Cabinet at meetings other than those attended by the Prime Ministers. These meetings are to be held at regular intervals, and arrangements have been made for the representation of India at these meetings.

RICE RIOTS AT OSAKA.

London, August 18th.

An Osaka message, dated August 14th, states that the rice riots are developing and are the most serious in the history of Japan. Troops are being called out in nearly every important city, and at several places they have been compelled to fire upon the mob. A Tokyo message states: The police are strongly guarding the bridges and parks, also the residences of Ministers. It is considered that the high prices of rice are only a pretext for venting popular antipathy against the war profiteers.

EARLIER CABLES.

London, August 18th.

A message from Osaka, dated August 13th, states that all the rice shops have been closed.

An armed mob of 2,000 attacked a police station, demanding the release of the raiders of a rice mill last night.

The police dispersed the mob with their sabres.

One hundred arrests were made. Troops have been sent from Kobe.

A despatch from Tokyo states that the Emperor has donated ¥3,000,000 for the relief of the sufferers owing to the abnormal price of rice.

The Cabinet disburses ¥10,000,000 for the same purpose.

LATEST CABLES.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

GERMANS SEIZE KRONSTADT.

Paris, August 18th.

A message from Stockholm states it is rumoured in Finland that the Germans have seized Kronstadt.

EARLIER CABLES.

SOVIETS BOMBARDING KAZAN.

Amsterdam, August 18th.

A message from Moscow via Berlin states: The Soviet troops have surrounded and are bombarding Kazan.

A number of English and French subjects have been arrested.

The Soviet troops are advancing on Omega.

They have occupied Kirillovka. Of one thousand counter-revolutionary officers arrested at Moscow and Petrograd and sent to Kronstadt, 236 have already been summarily shot.

LATEST CABLES.

THE SILVER MARKET.

WEEKLY REPORT.

London, August 18th.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., in their weekly report, state that a change in the price of silver is not likely to occur unless the cost of transit from America alters.

Shanghai exchange is remarkably firm, business being reported as high as 52. Old, although the cable official rate is 47.10.

The United States Treasury Department, on July 3rd, stated that \$4,000,000 silver dollars had been melted, most of which had been exported to India.

EARLIER CABLES.

London, August 18th.

The silver market is quiet.

AMERICA'S NAVAL BASE IN FRANCE.

Paris, August 18th.

President Poincaré visited Brest and inspected the huge new docks and American naval base which has recently been enormously developed. It includes a floating landing-stage, whose construction is so advanced that one conveyer from the United States had already disembarked 33,000 men and stores in ten hours.

President Poincaré witnessed a march, part of three American regiments just leaving the training camp for the front, and saw a convoy of merchantmen arrive escorted by an airship, seaplanes and destroyers. It was a most impressive sight.

AMERICA'S WAR CONTRIBUTION TO DATE.

Washington, August 18th.

General March announces that approximately 1,450,000 American troops have embarked for or are en route to France, Italy and Siberia.

MEXICO CANCELS OIL DECREE.

New York, August 18th.

In connection with the British and American representations to Mexico regarding the oil decrees, the Associated Press Correspondent at Washington learns that General Carranza, on August 12th, cancelled the decree of July 31st, under which undeveloped oil lands might be seized by the Mexican Government if the owners failed to submit to excessive taxation.

THE KAISER ATTACKED.

OUTSPOKEN GERMAN PAPER.

The Frankfurter Zeitung has an amazingly outspoken criticism of the Kaiser for describing the war in his anniversary speech as a struggle between two different views of life. It says:—

The German people was not told on August 4th, 1914, that it was going out to fight against a certain view of life until this was unconditionally conquered. If that had been said, even in the most veiled form, the unity of will of the German nation would have been torn to pieces the very first day. Further, it must be said there is something very revolting in attributing to two whole nations certain views of life. We dispute that people should be expected to interpret the limitless misery of this war in such a manner. It is too astounding that the Emperor should pick out the English from all his enemies as specially despicable in their views of life. He has been often enough to England, and has not seldom given free expression to his sympathies for English life.

The article concludes: "It is not for such ideas that the German nation is willing to bleed, and its leaders must not allow it to do so."

CORRESPONDENCE.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.]

Sir, I wonder how many people attending service at the Cathedral this morning observed the badly-bent "danger" signal-post at the cross-roads nearby, and realised the object-lesson conveyed by the condition of that post.

Supposing the car which caused the damage, and which was so badly out of control on account of an obstruction in the road, had been proceeding down the gradient instead of up it, what is likely to have been the result? Something more than a bent sign-post, as any motorist of experience can certify.

Something ought to be done to prevent the reckless driving on this portion of the road. There is a notice near the bottom of the hill that cars shall proceed "dead slow," but as a rule one sees cars "free-wheeling" down the slope at 12 to 13 miles an hour just the cross-roads. The road carries a good deal of chair and pedestrian traffic, and cars coming down this smooth surface at this pace are quite out of control, if they have to brake quickly.

A limit of 5 miles an hour coming down and 10 miles an hour going up would be quite a fair one to be insisted upon. Nature's every driver tries to rush the hill going up so as to avoid changing gear, but that is no reason why pedestrians should be placed in danger or made to dash to the side-suddenly so that a driver (often in an unoccupied car) may save himself a little trouble.—Yours faithfully,

PEDESTRIAN.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1918.

THE SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

GERMAN MAILED FIST.

Tokio, August 18th.

The Czechs in the Maritime Province left for Harbin on the 8th, travelling over the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The Ussuri front is quiet. The enemy on this front is 100,000 strong. All men between 19 and 45 years of age were conscripted last month and are now under the command of Austrians and Germans. The majority of the newly enlisted men joined the Red Guards out of fear of a recurrence of the Revolution. The Austrians and Germans are unpopular with the inhabitants of the region and are obliged to assume false names.

The Cosacks near Alexieff in the Amur Province are confident of the ultimate victory of the Allies, and are showing sympathy with the Harvalh Government. The Bolsheviks, Austrians and Germans have been visibly affected by the despatch of Allied troops to Siberia and deserters are increasing, despite their efforts. The Cosacks of the Zabaikal are also deserting on the pretext that it is necessary for them to reap the harvest, and it is believed that those who are prepared to resist the Allies may be limited to Austrians and Germans, convicts and unskilled labourers.

The Siberian Government at Tomsk is gradually growing in strength owing to the assistance of the Czechs. The report of the despatch of Allied troops to Siberia is welcomed by the residents there. The telegraph between Irkutsk and Tomsk, which was restored by the Czechs, continues to be frequently cut by the Bolsheviks.—Reuter.

WAR AND POPULATION.

The Registrar-General (Sir Bernard Mallet) gave some striking figures of the effects of the war on population at a meeting of the Royal Institute of Public Health recently. Dealing with the decline in births occasioned by the war, he said that in England and Wales the births registered in 1913 numbered 881,690. In 1915 they fell to 814,614, and in 1916 to 785,520. The slowness of the fall from the previous year was undoubtedly due to the boom in marriages in 1915, when the number of marriages celebrated reached the record figure of 360,895. In 1917 the effects of this boom were rapidly passing away and the births registered 1,110,000,348, the lowest since 1898. Up to the present we had lost in England and Wales 550,000 potential lives on the standard of 1913. Had the births continued at the same level as in 1913 there would have been 3,500,000 births recorded up to the end of the present year, but there would probably be only 2,550,000.

"I am not among those," said Sir Bernard, "who confidently expect a sudden and sharp rise of the birth-rate when peace does come. That there will be some increase is more than probable, but it will, I think, be long ere the birth-rate reaches even the very moderate figure that obtained before the war. Serious as is the loss, there is reason to believe that we have suffered less than the other belligerents. We may assume that Germany has lost in potential lives equivalent of 4.5 per cent. of its total pre-war population, Austria over 6 per cent., and Hungary 7 per cent. The war, by the fall in births which it has occasioned, has cost the belligerent countries of Europe not less than 12,500,000 of potential lives.

"While the war has filled the graves, it has emptied the cradles. At the present time every day that the war continues means a loss of 7,000 potential lives to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and the Central Empires. Take aside among European peoples, in short, on a most colossal scale has been the outstanding result of German militarism."

BACK TO CIVIL LIFE.

A DRESS REHEARSAL.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES."]

A scheme for the demobilization of the Army after the declaration of peace has been prepared by the War Office in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour. It has been rehearsed by small bodies of troops, and closely watched by many constant military observers for flaws of detail.

One of these rehearsals or experimental dispersals took place at a camp not very far from London, and occupied 24 hours. In that time a number of men went through the process of being freed from the Army and returned to civil life.

Of the men who part in the rehearsal one-half were supposed to have just arrived from France and England from a collecting place in the United Kingdom. All were bound for homes in a certain specified district. If they had come from the train hungry they would have been fed; and if they had been in need of sleep, would have been housed. A dispersal station will have these comforts ready, though they will not be always wanted. The men were in full equipment, and had first to rid themselves of this. Having been collected on the arrival parade ground, and having paraded in convenient order, they entered an improvised office or store, where each man received a sandbag. In this he placed his private belongings. At the same time he handed over his equipment, including his rifle and (presuming him to have come from France) his steel helmet and gas mask. If any important articles were missing, say the rifle the man had to repair to another place, to give an explanation. Here the officer in charge of the drill was called in to corroborate or comment on the man's story. A satisfactory explanation ended the matter. Otherwise the soldier was debited on his dispersal certificate with an amount corresponding to the deficiency. Cases of this kind would be relatively few. A man left the equipment shed in his uniform and carrying only his greatest and the sandbag containing his private belongings. The intention is that soldiers shall keep their uniforms, but shall return the greatest on the conclusion of their furlough. Their uniforms they may wear for 25 days after dispersal, and thereafter on "special" occasions only.

The "documentation" of the man is a more complicated business, and he must pass through several offices before it is completed. First, he gets an out-of-work insurance policy securing him, in the event of unemployment, a weekly sum, the magnitude of which will be determined later. In return for his dispersal certificate he receives a protection certificate, which he takes away with him for four weeks' furlough. It entitles him to a sum in advance at once, the remainder of his deferred pay and whatever gratuities may be voted by the Government being payable in three equal instalments during the furlough on presentation of the certificate at a post-office. A label for the return of his greatest at the end of 25 days is also issued to him, and the papers, which include the record of his military service and a railway warrant for his journey, are put into an envelope, on which is plainly marked the number of his railway group. By means of that number he finds those of his comrades who are "going the same way home"; they are warned of the time of the train's departure, and finally taken to the station and seen off. The man is at last demobilized.

ENGLAND.

AS SEEN BY AN AUSTRALIAN.

We sailed half round the world, leaving behind the sunshine and the tempered winds of our Australia.

We came through Egypt, through Italy, and France, wondering at this old world which had always been to us fantasy of story books.

We dashed across the Channel in the night, and then were banished to the plains of Salisbury in the winter. We were cold and very wretched.

We wandered when it did not rain, but nowhere found those things we loved; for whispering trees we saw dead boughs; for birds, discordant bands of rooks; and for our Southern sun, a leaden sky.

At night we huddled round our glowing stove and wrote to those at home. Such letters, too, we wrote, full of what England was and what she was not;—wondered why we had come to fight for her, and said, but half in jest, that this bleak land should be offered to the Hun, and all her millions come to our bright land.

Still we are here on Salisbury Plain, and still when we have time to spare from eager preparation we wander on the hills, making long trips sometimes to Bath or Bristol, to Salisbury or to Wells.

And still we write to those at home, wondering now why England's sons should need conscription, why everyone at her just call had not sprung to the defence of all she is and stands for. For we have trod the sweeping hillside, gilded with dandelions and salted with daisies. We have seen dead woodlands wake to the call of spring and changing day by day, through infinite glories, to their present wonder of maturity.

We have seen the dandelions, tiring of their golden glitter, fling webs of downy silver on these hills, and when the breezes stole them the buttercups and clover spread a richer and a brighter tapestry, while violets and primroses sought sanctuary in sterner growths—and then the bluebells came!

We walked, stepping tenderly, in the emerald twilight amid that haze of blue. This is the land from which our fathers came; the wonderland that we have heard them talk of—this is England! And we no longer wonder why we came.

You English people can never know just what your England means to us. We've read your books and from your poets learned to love the beauty of it all—but only just as children know and love the land and fairies. And now we're here! That is the wonder of it all—to find it true!—GARRIE.

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SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG"	On 20th Aug. Noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 22nd Aug. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"NUNING"	On 22nd Aug. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 24th Aug. 4 P.M.

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NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

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